

## Leygues Named French Premier Cabinet Stays

First Minister Is Father-in-Law of Paul Rockwell, American Newspaper Man Who Served With Legion

No Change in Policies

Rumors of British Break and Alliance With Germany Are Heard in Paris

By Ralph Courtney

Special Cable to The Tribune  
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PARIS, Sept. 24.—Georges Leygues, sixty-three years old, to-day was chosen Prime Minister of France by the new President, Alexandre Millerand.

The Premiership had been offered to four other leading political figures before it was accepted by Leygues. Minister of the Interior, Steeg, M. L'Herminier, Minister of Justice, Charles Dumont, financial expert, and Charles Jonart, onetime Presidential candidate, all refused to be Millerand's first Premier.

But despite these refusals that all came within forty minutes, President Millerand succeeded in filling the post in fifty-five minutes, a record time. It is expected that the Cabinet which served under Millerand will continue under M. Leygues.

When Leygues agreed to assume the duties of Premier, it was the first time in history that a premier of France took office with his Cabinet ready made. Usually the President allows the Premier to choose his own ministers, but in this case Millerand had the men he wanted for ministers all picked out in advance. In trying to find a head for the Cabinet, Millerand met with the first rebuff in his efforts to change French constitutional practice.

Ministry May Not Last  
Although the Leygues Ministry is not expected to last more than a few weeks or months, in political circles no attack on the new Cabinet is anticipated at present.

Rumors reach France that Great Britain is on the point of breaking with her. According to these rumors, Great Britain intends to found a quadruple alliance with Italy, Germany and Russia, to counteract the French policy, which, it feared, may win American sympathy.

The relations between France and Great Britain are so strained that the French leaders are anxious to stake their reputation on the events of the next few months. Moreover, France desires to mark time until after the elections in the United States. Whether France can continue her present European policy in the face of British opposition depends largely on America. With American support France is prepared to go straight ahead, without it she must tuck. She is anxiously awaiting an indication of the attitude of the next President of the United States.

Leygues a Millionaire

M. Leygues several years ago was bequeathed \$2,000,000 by M. Chauchard, founder of the French department store Magazines du Louvre. The bequest was an expression of gratitude to M. Leygues for having caused the grand order of the Legion of Honor to be awarded to the merchant. This distinction usually is reserved for crowned heads and presidents.

PARIS, Sept. 24 (By The Associated Press).—It is recalled here that M. Leygues has an American son-in-law, Paul Rockwell, an Atlanta newspaper man, who served with the French Foreign Legion during the war and in 1916 married Jeanne Leygues, the new Premier's daughter, in Paris.

## Leygues Has Been in Public Life 35 Years

France's new Prime Minister is new to that office, though a veteran in Cabinet service and parliamentary life, in which latter he has been engaged for more than a third of a century. Georges Jean Claude Leygues was born on November 28, 1854, at Villeneuve-sur-Lot. He was educated at the college of his native place and also under the faculties of Toulouse and Bordeaux. He became an advocate at the bar, a man of letters and a student and administrator of educational systems. He is a laureate of the Institute of France and is well known for his work on "The School and Life" and numerous treatises and addresses on historical, social, economic, educational and political subjects, literary and artistic criticism, sketches of travel, etc. His writings mark him as one of the most versatile authors and publicists of his day.

He entered parliamentary life in 1885, when he became Deputy for the Department of Lot and Garonne. He took his seat in the Republican Left, and has steadfastly remained in that section since. His first Cabinet service was as Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts in the Dupuy Cabinet of 1894. When the government was reorganized the next year under

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M. Ribot, he was transferred to the Ministry of the Interior.

In 1898 he was Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, and also Minister of Public Instruction in M. Dupuy's third Cabinet. This latter office he retained in the great Ministry of Reconstruction which M. Waldeck-Rousseau organized in 1899 for the redemption of France from factional demoralization. In this ministry he became a colleague of M. Alexandre Millerand, who then made his entry into Cabinet life. He achieved an important reorganization of the secondary school system of France. In 1906 he became Minister of Colonies in the Cabinet of M. Sarrien, and during that service traveled much in various parts of the world.

When M. Clemenceau became Prime Minister in November, 1917, and reorganized the Cabinet for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, M. Leygues was appointed Minister of Marine, and in that place showed extraordinary efficiency. He was personally active in inspecting the various ports and naval operations and in directing the naval operations of the war. It was at his request that the American Y. M. C. A. opened clubhouses for soldiers and sailors, both French and American, at Toulon, St. Raphael and other places on the French coast. He was in close touch with the American naval authorities and officers and expressed high appreciation of the work of the American navy in the war.

Four destroyers and submarines," he said, "have done more than was expected of them. We are expecting of you mastery cooperation, for you possess audacity, courage, energy and immense resources."

M. Leygues was married many years ago to Mlle. Anne Desclaux. He is the possessor of an ample fortune, a large part of which he received through a peculiar gift. While he was Minister of the Interior in the Ribot Cabinet it fell to his official lot to confer the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor upon the eccentric millionaire, M. Chauchard, proprietor of one of the largest department stores in Paris, in recognition of his numerous public benefactions. When M. Chauchard died a few years later it was found that he had left \$3,000,000 to the Minister who had thus decorated him.

Leygues has received numerous decorations, including the Grand Croix de Saint Maurice and Saint Lazare, of Saint Andre, of Saint Anne, of Elizabeth the Catholic, of Iakovov, and of the North Star. He served for some time as territorial captain of a battalion of Alpine Chasseurs. He is noted as an accomplished horseman, mountain climber and amateur musician.

## Asks Divorce, Charging Husband Married Again

Wife of Edgar Hastings Magnus Says He Neglected Formality of a Court Decree

Alleging that Edgar Hastings Magnus, of Havana, Cuba, has renounced the formality of a divorce from her, Katherine Brady Magnus filed a suit for divorce in the Supreme Court yesterday. Mr. Magnus, who is in the ship chandlery business in Cuba, has been here visiting the relatives of his second wife, Mrs. Edith Magnus, and is to sail for Havana to-day. Mrs. Katherine Magnus asked the court to award her \$1,000 a month alimony pending trial of her action.

The plaintiff and defendant were married in 1906 and have a son, Robert Hastings Magnus, thirteen years old. Mrs. Magnus alleges that her husband abandoned her and their son in New York in 1912 and went to Cuba. Since then, it is alleged, he married again, and a Mrs. Magnus said that her husband and his second wife came here from Cuba to visit relatives of the second Mrs. Magnus at 522 West 147th Street.

Mrs. Lucy D. McCoy, of 608 West 154th Street, a member of the family of the first Mrs. Magnus, made affidavit that Mr. Magnus told her he had married again. According to Mrs. Magnus her husband has not provided for her support, and all he has given his son of the first marriage were some small gifts and \$150 for his vacation this summer.

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## Reds Propose Armistice and Milder Terms

Allow Warsaw Peace Envoys Ten Days to Decide; Will Begin Winter Campaign if Offers Are Refused

Give Up Claims to Galicia

Virtually All of the Fifteen Points Objectable to the Poles Are Withdrawn

RIGA, Latvia, Sept. 24 (By The Associated Press).—Adolph Joffe, head of the Soviet peace delegation, at to-day's session of the Russo-Polish peace conference, proposed an armistice, which, he said, must be accepted by the Poles within ten days or the Russian winter campaign would be inaugurated, which Joffe declared the Soviet government desired to avoid.

M. Joffe preceded his proposal by offering to withdraw virtually all the fifteen peace points submitted at Minsk to which the Poles objected. The Soviet armistice terms, which M. Joffe said the Soviet Central Executive Committee in Moscow decided upon yesterday, eliminate virtually all conditions designed to sovietize Poland and abandon the Russian claims regarding Galicia.

M. Joffe's proposals make the prospect of peace much brighter than hitherto.

Ready to Withdraw Minsk Terms  
M. Joffe said the Soviets recognized the fact that the Minsk points were not acceptable to the Poles and, desiring peace, were willing to withdraw them. He mentioned specifically the demobilization of the Polish army, the Bialystok-Grajewo railway connecting Russia with East Prussia and mobilization of Polish munitions plant.

When to-day's session opened M. Joffe asked M. Dombki, Polish Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs and head from presenting the Polish counter-proposals, which were on the order of the day, so as to give the Soviet delegate a chance to read the declaration decided upon by the Moscow Central Committee.

The declaration opened by accusing the Entente of driving the Poles toward a winter campaign with the desire to drive both Poland and Russia. M. Joffe said the Soviets would agree to self-determination for the litigious countries, namely White Russia, Lithuania and Ukraine, and want effect to recognize their independence. He declared the Soviets would agree to a plebiscite of the bourgeoisie in east Poland, not insisting upon use of the Soviet method because Galicia was not sovietized. The Poles, however, he said, must recognize the Soviets as now existing in other countries.

Soviets Want to Hasten Peace  
The Soviets, M. Joffe declared, because of the existence of differences of opinion concerning the methods of holding the plebiscite, would postpone discussion of the methods so as to hasten peace. M. Joffe announced that these conditions would remain effective until October 5, after which the Soviets would reserve the right to change their terms. If the Poles do not accept them by that date, he added, the Soviets will know the Poles want to continue the war and the resultant winter campaign "under pressure of the imperialistic Entente."

The Moscow Central Committee's declaration said the Soviets were prepared to "sign an armistice and preliminary peace terms upon the basis of a line being recognized as the frontier between Poland and Russia, which would run considerably east of the line fixed by the Allied Supreme Council in December 3, 1919, eastward remaining west of this frontier." Thus Galicia would remain in the hands of the Poles.

Following M. Joffe, M. Dombki presented the Polish preliminary terms, which had been prepared before M. Joffe's offer and were in no sense a reply to the new Soviet proposals. M. Dombki's suggestions were based on peace preliminaries and included: First, mutual recognition of the sovereignty of Poland by Soviet Russia and no interference in domestic affairs. Second, the determination of boundaries, not in a spirit of historical revenge, but on a basis of just conciliation of vital interests. Third, that the contracting parties grant a free choice of Russian or Polish citizenship to all persons affected by the treaty. Fourth, that both powers agree to free cultural, linguistic and religious development, and fifth, renunciation of restitution in any form by Poland of the expenses of the Polish-Soviet War.

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## Three Soviet Divisions Repulsed in 14 Attacks

Russians Leave 1,000 Dead on Field Near Grodno; Poles Seize Town in Lithuania

WARSAW, Sept. 24 (By The Associated Press).—After fourteen successive attacks by three Bolshevik divisions on the front south of Grodno, all of which the Poles repulsed, says to-night's Polish official statement, 1,000 Russian dead were left on the field.

Hostilities between the Poles and Lithuanians have been resumed with renewed vigor, according to the communique.

"The Lithuanians," says the statement, "have repeatedly violated neutrality, favoring the Reds." Recentment is expressed in some political circles here over the acceptance by former Premier Paderewski in Paris of the League of Nations rulings under which the Poles are prevented from taking military action against the Lithuanians in cases where the latter have occupied certain disputed districts under the recent treaty they made with the Soviet government.

The official statement says that in retaliation for Lithuanian attacks against the Poles the latter have begun an offensive against the Lithuanians, occupying Kopociowa and taking a number of Polish officers and three batteries.

South of the Pripiet River, the statement reports, the Poles pursued the Russian Soviet forces, capturing numerous prisoners and considerable war material.

## Commerce Board Again Raises Express Rates

Interstate Commission Approves New Increase of 13 Per Cent and Asks for Better Service

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Further increases in express rates averaging 13.5 per cent were approved to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The increases make a total of 26 per cent granted the companies within the last few months. They had asked for additional increases up to 15 per cent.

The only articles not affected by the new rates are milk and cream. For the first six months of this year, the express companies lost approximately \$28,000,000, according to their report to the commission, which showed revenues of \$139,881,000 and operating expenses of \$167,881,000. During the first half of 1919, the companies reported revenues of \$132,708,000 and operating expenses of \$145,703,000.

In an announcement of the increases, the commission said: "With the very substantial increases in express rates, shippers have a right to demand improved and steadily improving service. On our part, we shall not view with complacency anything less than a painstaking and unremitting effort to reduce the item of loss and damage to the lowest possible figure."

## Baker Refuses to Discontinue Soviet Scheme in U. S. Arsenal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The appeal of the machinists in the Frankfort and Rock Island arsenals to end the Soviet system of shop management, authorized by Secretary of War Baker at Rock Island, which was transmitted to President Wilson this week and later forwarded to Secretary of Labor Wilson, has finally found its way back to Secretary Baker. The Secretary of War said that the scheme was to be continued.

## British Miners Put Off Strike Another Week

Will Negotiate for Wage Advance on Sliding Scale, Mounting in Proportion to Increase in Production

Plan of Lloyd George

London Stock Market Reflects Hope That General Tie-Up Will Be Averted

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LONDON, Sept. 24.—Virtually all danger of a coal miners' strike next Monday passed to-day. In response to an appeal to the leaders of the miners' federation by Premier Lloyd George the miners' delegates voted to postpone for one week the delivery of the strike notices. During this week the miners will negotiate with the colliery owners for a wage scale based on output, in place of the demand made by the miners for a flat increase of two shillings a day.

This postponement marked a general improvement in the industrial outlook, as it removed the paralyzing fear of a possible general strike. The general optimism over the expected settlement was reflected in the stock market, which closed higher on receipt of news that the miners had decided to continue the negotiations.

The scheme on which the new wage scale would depend was outlined by Lloyd George in a letter to Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation. The plan would take as the basis of output a figure somewhat below the maximum production for the first quarter of past years, and would provide for increases of one, two or three shillings a day, depending upon how much the output exceeded the base rate. The miners will meet the colliery owners on Monday in an effort to arrange details of the proposal.

The Triple Alliance, which, besides the miners, includes the railway men and transport workers, has adjourned its consideration of a general strike in sympathy with the miners until next Thursday.

LONDON, Sept. 24 (By The Associated Press).—The Australian coal tribunal has awarded the miners an increase of three shillings a day in wages, according to dispatches to-day from Australia. The increase brings the miners' wages to 16s 6d a day.

## 10,000 Reds Captured in 6 Days by Wrangel

SEBASTOPOL, Sept. 23 (By The Associated Press).—General Baron Wrangel, opposing the Russian Bolshevik forces on the Southern front, has taken more than ten thousand prisoners in six days, his cavalry surrounding the Bolsheviks along a front of 100 miles. He is now reported to be outflanking the Red forces on the Dnieper River.

Addressing a group of Americans and other observers recently General Wrangel said: "I am glad you are here to see under what handicaps the heroic struggle is being made against barbaric tyrants who recognize the laws neither of God nor man."

## 'Black and Tans' Sack 3 More Irish Villages

(Continued from page one)

which for some time has been committing robberies in Dublin and which the Irish volunteers—Sinn Féin's police force—say they are engaged in rounding up.

Four of these men who had been "arrested" were tried before a Sinn Féin tribunal last night. After they had confessed their guilt of numerous crimes they were sentenced to be flogged and then deported. The arrest of the remaining members of the gang is expected soon.

Lord Mayor MacSwiney, on hunger strike at Brixton prison, was "very much weaker" to-day. His relatives have decided to withhold further information as to his condition from the English press in view of the latter's general support of the government's refusal to release MacSwiney and the alleged misrepresentation of the Lord Mayor's condition by some of the newspapers.

CORK, Ireland, Sept. 24.—An automobile containing three or four men in civilian clothes, coming down Patrick Street Hill from the direction of the military barracks, was fired on this evening by nine or ten men with revolvers. The occupants of the automobile returned the fire.

Neither the police nor the military are able to confirm a report that General Strickland, commander of the Cork troops, was in the automobile. A woman witness to the shooting said that one of the occupants of the automobile fell back in the tonneau, as if struck by a bullet.

## 600 Korean Students in Riot

TOKIO, Sept. 24 (By The Associated Press).—Advices from Seoul report that 600 Korean students attacked and destroyed seven buildings, including a bank and a police station, in the town of Genzan.

Several Koreans were killed in the rioting, the police that ensued and forty arrests were made.

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